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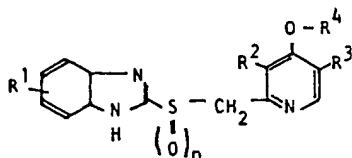
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54 Pyridine derivatives and their production.

57 The compound of the formula



wherein R¹ is hydrogen, methoxy or trifluoromethyl, R² and R³ are independently hydrogen or methyl, R⁴ is a C₂₋₅ fluorinated alkyl and n denotes 0 or 1, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof is novel, and useful for prophylaxis and therapy of digestive ulcers (e.g. gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer) and gastritis.

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Pyridine Derivatives and Their Production

This invention relates to pyridine derivatives useful as e.g. anti-ulcer agents and to a method of preparing them.

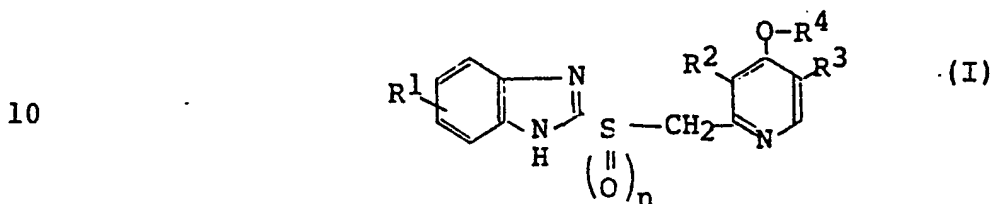
5 As the pyridine derivatives having anti-ulcer activity, those disclosed in USP. 4,255,431 (Japanese Unexamined Patent Laid-open No. 141783/79) and USP. 4,472,409 (Japanese Unexamined Patent Laid-open No. 135881/83) etc. have been known.

10 However, while these known compounds have an acid-secretion-inhibiting action, their gastric mucous membrane protecting action is insufficient, thus being hardly considered satisfactory as anti-ulcer agents. Besides, these compounds are possessed of such drawbacks in the physico-chemical properties as being unstable and
15 readily decomposed.

It is considered that gastrointestinal ulcer is induced by unbalance between aggressive factors, e.g. hydrochloric acid, pepsin, and defensive factors, e.g. mucus secretion and mucosal blood flow. Therefore, a
20 medicine having both an action of inhibiting gastric acid secretion and an action of enhancing protection of gastric mucosa has been desired.

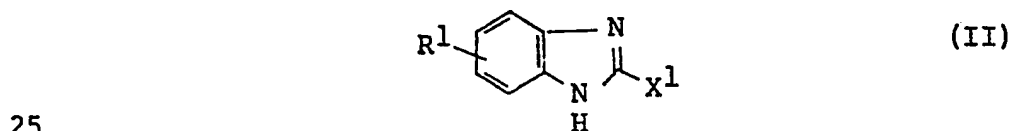
The present inventors diligently studied with the purpose of preparing an anti-ulcer agent having excellent
25 actions of inhibiting gastric acid secretion, of

5 The present invention relates to
 (1) pyridine derivatives of the formula (I)

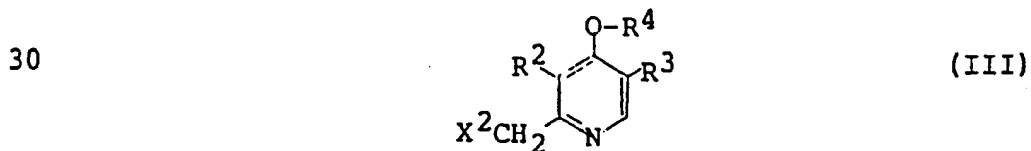


15 wherein R¹ is hydrogen, methoxy or trifluoromethyl, R² and R³ are independently hydrogen or methyl, R⁴ is a C₂₋₅ fluorinated alkyl, and n denotes 0 or 1, or their pharmacologically acceptable salts and

(2) a method for preparing a compound (I) or its
20 pharmacologically acceptable salt, which comprises
allowing a compound of the formula (II)



wherein R¹ is of the same meaning as defined above, to react with a compound of the formula (III)



wherein R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are of the same meaning as
35 defined above, one of X^1 and X^2 is SH and the other

is a leaving group and, when necessary, by subjecting the reaction product to oxidation.

In the above formulae, C_{2-5} fluorinated alkyl groups shown by R^4 are exemplified by 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl, 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropyl 1-(trifluoromethyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluorobutyl and 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5-octafluoropentyl.

Examples of the leaving groups X^1 and X^2 in the above formulae are halogen, preferably chlorine, bromine or iodine, or a reactive esterified hydroxy group, e.g. an arylsulfonyloxy, for example, phenylsulfonyloxy or tosyloxy, or a C_{1-4} alkylsulfonyloxy, for example, methanesulfonyloxy, or an organic phosphoryloxy, for example, diphenylphosphoryloxy, dibenzylphosphoryloxy or di- C_{1-4} alkylphosphoryloxy (e.g. dimethylphosphoryloxy) and the like.

R^1 may be located at 4- or 5-position, and preferably at 5-position.

A sulfide derivative (I) ($n = 0$), among the object compounds of this invention, can be prepared by allowing a compound (II) to react with a compound (III). It is convenient to conduct this reaction in the presence of a base. The base is exemplified by alkali metal hydride e.g. sodium hydride and potassium hydride; alkali metal e.g. metallic sodium; sodium alcoholate e.g. sodium methoxide and sodium ethoxide; alkali metal carbonate e.g. potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate; and organic amines e.g. triethylamine. The solvent used for the reaction is exemplified by alcohols e.g. methanol and ethanol, as well as dimethylformamide. The amount of a base used for the reaction is usually in a little excess to the equivalent, but it may be in a large excess. Specifically, it is about 1-10 equivalents, more preferably about 1-4 equivalents. The reaction temperature ranges usually from about 0°C to about the boiling point of the solvent then used, more preferably from about 20°C

to about 80°C. The reaction time ranges from about 0.2 to about 24 hours, more preferably from about 0.5 to about 2 hours.

5 A sulfinyl derivative (I) ($n = 1$), which is also among the object compounds of this invention, can be prepared by subjecting a compound (I) ($n = 0$) to oxidation. The oxidizing agent to be employed here is exemplified by peracid e.g. m-chloroperbenzoic acid, peracetic acid, trifluoroperacetic acid and permaleic acid, or
10 sodium bromite or sodium hypochlorite or hydrogen peroxide. The solvent used for the reaction is exemplified by halogenated hydrocarbon e.g. chloroform and dichloromethane, ethers e.g. tetrahydrofuran and dioxane, amides e.g. dimethylformamide, alcohols, e.g. methanol, ethanol,
15 propanol, and t-butanol or water, and these solvents may be used singly or in admixture. The oxidizing agent is used preferably in approximately equivalent or a little excess amount relative to the compound (I) ($n = 0$). Specifically, it is about 1 to about 3 equivalents, more preferably
20 about 1-1.5 equivalent. The reaction temperature ranges from that under ice-cooling to about the boiling point of the solvent then employed, usually from that under ice-cooling to room temperature, more preferably from about 0°C to about 10°C. The reaction time usually
25 ranges from about 0.1 to about 24 hours, more preferably from about 0.1 to about 4 hours.

The object compound (I) produced by the above reaction can be isolated and purified by conventional means e.g. recrystallization and chromatography.

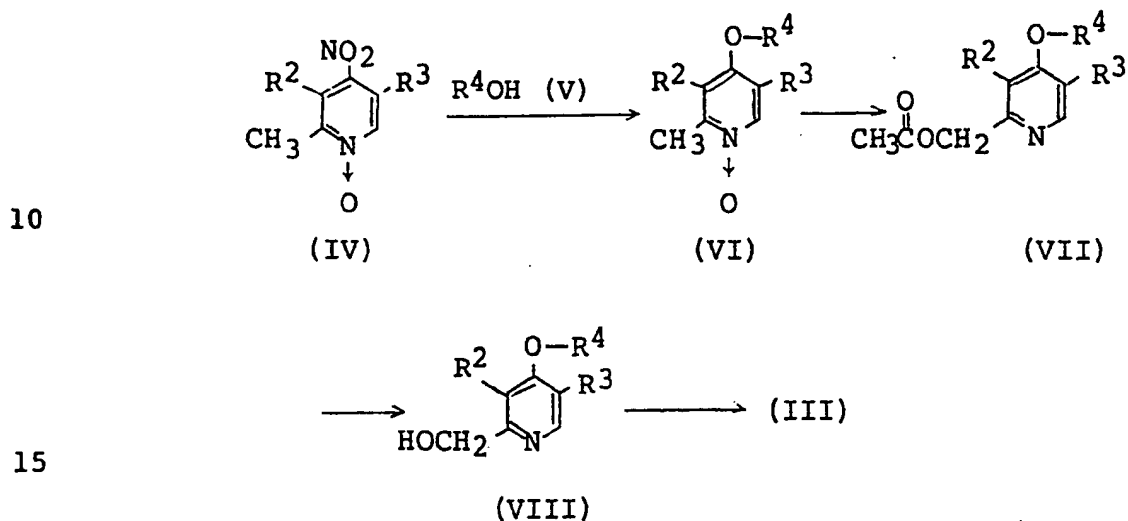
30 The compound (I) of this invention may be led to pharmacologically acceptable salts thereof by per se conventional means, the salts being exemplified by hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, phosphate, nitrate, sulfate, acetate and citrate.

35 Among the compounds (I), those of $n = 0$ give stable

salts, while those of $n = 1$ may exist as an aqueous solution though unstable.

The process of preparing the starting material (III) is described as follows.

5 Process 1)



20 A nitro compound of the formula (IV) [wherein R^2 and R^3 are of the same meaning as defined above] is allowed to react with an alcohol derivative R^4OH (V) [wherein R^4 is of the same meaning as defined above] in the presence of a base to give an alkoxy derivative of the formula (VI) [wherein R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are of the same meaning as defined above]. The base is exemplified

25 by alkali metal e.g. lithium, sodium and potassium; alkali metal hydride e.g. sodium hydride and potassium hydride; alcoholate e.g. potassium t-butoxide and sodium propoxide; alkali metal carbonate or hydrogen carbonate e.g. potassium carbonate, lithium carbonate, sodium

30 carbonate, potassium hydrogen carbonate and sodium hydrogen carbonate; or alkali hydroxide e.g. sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide. The solvent used for the reaction is exemplified by, besides R^4OH itself, ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and dioxane as well as

35 ketones such as acetone and methyl ethyl ketone, aceto-

nitrite, dimethylformamide and hexamethylphosphoric acid triamide. The reaction temperature is suitably selected within the range from those under ice-cooling to those near the boiling point of the solvent used. The reaction
5 time ranges usually from about 1 to about 48 hours.

The thus-obtained compound (VI) is subjected to heating (about 80 to about 120°C) in the presence of acetic anhydride singly or together with a mineral acid e.g. sulfuric acid and perchloric acid to give a 2-
10 acetoxymethylpyridine derivative of the formula (VII) [wherein R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are of the same meaning as defined above]. The reaction time ranges usually from about 0.1 to about 10 hours.

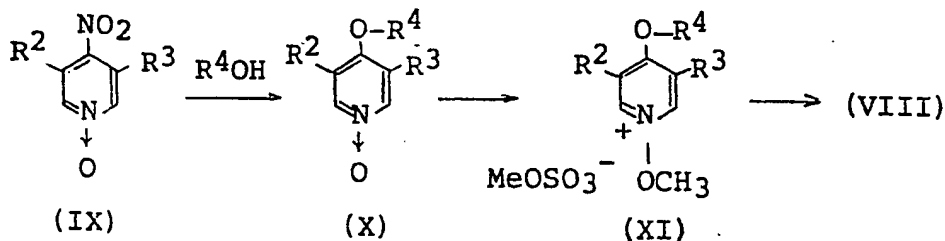
Then, the compound (VII) is subjected to alkali-
15 hydrolysis to give a 2-hydroxymethyl pyridine derivative of the formula (VIII) [wherein R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are of the same meaning as defined above]. The alkali is exemplified by sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate. The solvent
20 used for the reaction is exemplified by methanol, ethanol and water. The reaction temperature ranges usually from about 20°C to about 60°C. The reaction time is within the range of from about 0.1 to about 2 hours.

The compound (VIII) is further subjected to reac-
25 tion with a chlorinating agent such as thionyl chloride, or an esterifying agent, e.g. an organic sulfonic acid chloride such as methanesulfonyl chloride or p-toluene-sulfonyl chloride, or an organic phosphoric acid chloride such as diphenylphosphoryl chloride to give the compound
30 (III). The amount of the chlorinating agent used for the reaction is usually in equivalent to a large excess relative to the compound (VIII). The solvent used for the reaction is exemplified by chloroform, dichloro-methane and tetrachloroethane. The reaction temperature
35 is usually within the range of from about 20°C to about

80°C, and the reaction time is about 0.1 to about 2 hours.

The amount of the organic sulfonic acid chloride or organic phosphoric acid chloride used for the reaction is usually in equivalent to a little excess, and the reaction is usually conducted in the presence of a base. The base is exemplified by organic base e.g. triethylamine and tributylamine, or inorganic base e.g. sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate and sodium hydrogen carbonate. The amount of a base used for the reaction is usually in equivalent to a little excess. The solvent used for the reaction is exemplified by chloroform, dichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride or acetonitrile. The reaction temperature ranges usually from that under ice-cooling to about the boiling point of the solvent then used. The reaction time ranges usually from a few minutes to a few hours. It is usually preferable to use the thus-produced compound (III) immediately for the reaction with a compound (II).

Process 2)



By a reaction similar to the above-described process (1), a compound of the formula (IX) [wherein R^2 and R^3 are of the same meaning as defined above] is led to a compound of the formula (X) [wherein R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are of the same meaning as defined above].

Then, the compound (X) is subjected to methylation with dimethyl sulfate to give a compound of the formula

(XI) [wherein R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are of the same meaning as defined above]. The reaction can be conducted usually without solvent. The reaction temperature ranges from about 100°C to about 120°C, and the reaction time is within the range of from about 0.1 to about 4 hours.

Further, the compound (XI) is allowed to react with a radical source such as ammonium persulfate or any other persulfate in methanol to give the above-mentioned compound (VIII). The reaction temperature is within the range of from about 20°C to about 80°C, and the reaction time ranges from about 0.5 to about 4 hours.

Pharmacological actions of the compounds of the present invention are described as follows.

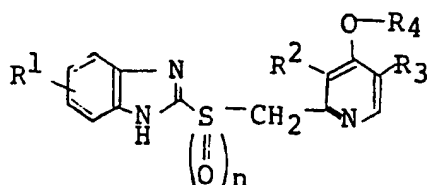
As the models of gastrointestinal ulcers, restraint and water-immersion stress-induced ulcer, indomethacin-induced ulcer and ethanol-induced gastric mucosal lesions have been used. However, as a model mimicking human gastric ulcer, indomethacin-induced gastric antral ulcer was reported in "Gastroenterology" (Sato et al. 81, p. 719, 1981), which is considered to be of value as an experimental model. Therefore, the following are data of anti-ulcer actions of the object compounds (I) and of some representable known compounds, on the ulcer model in the above-mentioned literature reference.

Experimental Method:

Male Sprague-Dawley rats of 7-weeks old were fasted for 24 hours. These animals were administered test compounds into stomach by using a gastric tube. After 30 minutes, indomethacin, 30 mg/kg subcutaneously, was administered. During 30-90 minutes after the administration of indomethacin, these animals had free access to chow pellets (Japan Clea, CE-2). At 5 hours after the administration of indomethacin, 1 ml of 1% Evans blue was injected to the animals via the tail vein, followed by sacrificing these animals with carbon dioxide gas. The

stomach was removed together with the lower part of esophagus and the duodenum. The esophagus was clipped, 10 ml of 1% formalin solution was instilled into the stomach from the duodenum, and then the duodenum was clipped. The whole stomach was immersed in 1% formalin solution. About 15 minutes later, the stomachs were opened along the greater curvature. Area of the lesions occurred in the gastric antral mucosa was measured under a dissecting microscope with a square-grid eye piece (x10). The sum total of the individual lesions in each animal was measured, and the average value per group was calculated. Based on the difference between the average value of each group and that of the control group, the inhibition rate was determined. The test compound on indomethacin was suspended in a 5% gum arabic solution, and administered in a volume of 2 ml/kg.

Experimental Results:



R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	n	Anti-ulcer action ^{a)} ID ₅₀ (mg/kg, p.o.)
H	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	1	2.4
H	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	1	<1.0
H	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₃	1	1.3
H	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₃	1	<1.0
H	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₂ H	1	1.3
H	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₂ H	1	<1.0

R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	n	Anti-ulcer action ^{a)} ID ₅₀ (mg/kg, p.o.)
H	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₃	0	3.7
5-OCH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃ *1		21.0
5-CF ₃	CH ₃	H	CH ₃ *2		5.5

*1 The compound disclosed in Example 23 of USP.

4,255,431 (Japanese Unexamined Patent Laid-open No. 141783/1979)

*2 The compound disclosed in Example 3 of USP.

4,472,409 (Japanese Unexamined Patent Laid-open No. 135881/1983)

a) Using 6 rats per group, each of the test compounds was administered in a dose of 1, 3, 10 and 30 mg/kg to determine ID₅₀.

As shown by the above data, the compounds of this invention have superior anti-ulcer action as compared with known compounds by about 1.5-20 times or more. Besides, the compound (I) of this invention shows excellent actions of inhibiting gastric acid secretion, protecting gastric mucous membrane and preventing ulceration.

Stating about the toxicity of the compound (I) of this invention, oral administration of the compound employed for the experiment of anti-ulceration (compound of R¹ = H, R² = CH₃, R³ = H, R⁴ = CH₂CF₂CF₃, n = 1) to mice even in a dose of 2000 mg/kg caused no fatal effect, thus the compound (I) being low in toxicity.

As described in the foregoing, the compound (I) of this invention has an anti-ulcer action, a gastric acid secretion controlling action and a mucous membrane protecting action, furthermore is of low toxicity and is

relatively stable as a chemical substance. The compound (I) of this invention can thus be used for prophylaxis and therapy of digestive ulcers (e.g. gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer) and gastritis in mammalian animals (e.g. mouse, rat, rabbit, dog, cat and man).

When the compound (I) of this invention is used as an anti-ulcer agent for the therapy of digestive ulcers in mammalian animals, it can be administered orally in a dosage form of capsules, tablets, granules, etc. by formulating with a pharmacologically acceptable carrier, excipient, diluent, etc. The daily dose is about 0.01-30 mg/kg, more preferably about 0.1-3 mg/kg.

Incidentally, the compound of this invention (I) ($n = 0$) is useful as a starting material for preparing the compound (I) ($n = 1$).

The processes of producing the starting compounds to be employed in the method of this invention as well as those of producing the compound (I) of this invention are specifically explained by the following Reference Examples and Working Examples.

Reference Example 1

In 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropanol (10 ml) was dissolved 2,3-dimethyl-4-nitropyridine-1-oxide (2 g). To the solution was added potassium t-butoxide (1.6 g) little by little at room temperature. The mixture was then heated at 80-90°C for 22 hours. The reaction solution was diluted with water, which was subjected to extraction with chloroform. The extract was dried on magnesium sulfate, and then concentrated. The concentrate was chromatographed on a column of silica gel (70 g). Elution was conducted with methanol-chloroform (1:10), and then subjected to recrystallization from ethyl acetate-hexane to yield 2.6 g of 2,3-dimethyl-4-(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropoxy)pyridine-1-oxide as colorless needles, m.p. 138-139°C.

After the manner similar to the above, compounds (VI) were prepared from compounds (IV).

5	Compound (VI)			
	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Melting point (°C)
	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	148-150
	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₃	138-139

10

Reference Example 2

A mixture of 2,3-dimethyl-4-nitropyridine-1-oxide (2.0 g), methyl ethyl ketone (30 ml), 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropanol (3.05 ml), anhydrous potassium carbonate (3.29 g) and hexamethyl phosphoric acid tri-
 15 amide (2.07 g) was heated at 70-80°C for 4.5 days under stirring, then insolubles were filtered off. The filtrate was concentrated, to which was added water. The mixture was subjected to extraction with ethyl acetate.
 20 The extract solution was dried on magnesium sulfate, followed by removing the solvent by evaporation. The residue was chromatographed on a column of silica gel (50 g), eluted with chloroform-methanol (10:1), and re-crystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to yield 2.4 g of
 25 2,3-dimethyl-4-(2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropoxy)pyridine-1-oxide as colorless needles, m.p. 148-149°C.

After the manner similar to the above, compounds (VI) were prepared from starting compounds (IV).

30	Compound (VI)			
	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Melting point (°C)
	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	131.0-131.5
	H	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₃	153-154
35	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₃	79-81

Compound (VI)

R^2	R^3	R^4	Melting point ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
H	CH_3	$\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_3$	140-142
H	H	$\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{H}$	Oily
H	CH_3	$\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{H}$	143.5-144.5
CH_3	H	$\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{H}$	138-139

Reference Example 3

Concentrated sulfuric acid (two drops) was added to a solution of 2,3-dimethyl-4-(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropoxy)pyridine-1-oxide (2.6 g) in acetic anhydride (8 ml). The mixture was stirred at 110°C for 4 hours, which was then concentrated. The residue was dissolved in methanol (20 ml), to which was added sodium hydroxide (1.2 g) dissolved in water (5 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, which was concentrated. To the residue was added water, and the mixture was subjected to extraction with ethyl acetate. The extract was dried on magnesium sulfate, followed by removal of the solvent by evaporation. The residue was chromatographed on a column of silica gel (50 g), eluted with chloroform-methanol (10:1), and recrystallized from isopropyl ether to yield 1.6 g of 2-hydroxymethyl-3-methyl-4-(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropoxy)pyridine as yellow crystals, m.p. $67-68^{\circ}\text{C}$.

After the manner similar to the above, compounds (VIII) were prepared from compounds (VI).

Compound (VIII)				
	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Melting point (°C)
5	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	Oily
	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	93.5-94.0
	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₃	Oily
	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₃	Oily
10	H	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₃	87-89
	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₂ H	88-89
	H	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₂ H	98-99
15	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₂ H	67-68

20 Reference Example 4

To a solution of 3,5-dimethyl-4-nitropyridine-1-oxide (2.0 g) in 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropanol (10 g) was added at 0°C little by little potassium t-butoxide (2 g) over 15 minutes. The mixture was stirred at 60°C for 18 hours. To the reaction mixture was added chloroform, which was subjected to filtration with celite. The filtrate was chromatographed on a column of silica gel (80 g), eluted with ethyl acetate-hexane (1:1), then with 20% methanol-ethyl acetate, and recrystallized from ether-hexane to yield 2.6 g of 3,5-dimethyl-4-(2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropoxy)pyridine-1-oxide as crystals, m.p. 89-91°C.

After the manner similar to the above, compounds (X) were prepared from compounds (IX).

Compound (X)			
R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Melting point (°C)
CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	82-94
CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₃	138-139

10 Reference Example 5

A mixture of 3,5-dimethyl-4-(2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropoxy)pyridine-1-oxide (2.5 g) and dimethyl sulfate (1 ml) was heated at 120°C for 30 minutes, to which was then added methanol (12.5 ml). To the mixture was
 15 added dropwise at 80°C ammonium persulfate (4.3 g) dissolved in water (20 ml)-methanol (10 ml) over 30 minutes, which was stirred for further 30 minutes. The resultant solution was concentrated. To the residue was
 20 added ice, which was neutralized with sodium carbonate, followed by extraction with chloroform. The extract was dried on sodium sulfate, followed by removing the solvent by evaporation to give 2.2 g of 3,5-dimethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-4-(2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropoxy)pyridine as an oily substance.

25 After the manner similar to the above, compounds (VIII) were prepared from compounds (X).

30

Compound (VIII)			
R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Melting point (°C)
H	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₃	116-119
CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₃	62-63

35

Example 1

To a solution of 2-hydroxymethyl-3-methyl-4-(2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropoxy)pyridine (350 mg) in chloroform (10 ml) was added thionyl chloride (0.2 ml).
 5 The mixture was refluxed for 30 minutes, which was then concentrated. The residue was dissolved in methanol (5 ml). The solution was added to a mixture of 2-mercaptobenzimidazole (200 mg), 28% sodium methoxide solution (1 ml) and methanol (6 ml), which was refluxed for 30
 10 minutes. From the resultant was removed methanol by evaporation. To the residue was added water, which was subjected to extraction with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with a dilute sodium hydroxide solution, followed by drying on magnesium sulfate. From the
 15 resultant was removed the solvent by evaporation. The residue was then chromatographed on a column of silica gel (20 g), eluted with ethyl acetate-hexane (2:1), and then recrystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to yield
 20 370 mg of 2-[3-methyl-4-(2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropoxy)-pyrid-2-yl]methylthiobenzimidazole· $\frac{1}{2}$ hydrate as colorless plates, m.p. 145-146°C.

After the manner similar to the above, compounds (I) (n = 0) were prepared by allowing compounds (II) with compounds (III).

25

Compound (I) (n=0)				
R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Melting point (°C)
H	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	138-139
30 H	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	149-150
H	H	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₃	168-170
H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₃	151.5-152.0
35 H	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₃	125-126

Compound (I) (n=0)					
	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Melting point (°C)
5	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₃	151-152
	H	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₂ H	Oily *3
	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₂ H	134-135
	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₂ H	148-149
10	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₃	158-160
*4	5-CF ₃	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	92-93
	5-OCH ₃	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	159-160
	5-OCH ₃	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	152-153

*3 NMR spectrum (CDCl₃) δ: 4.35 (s), 4.39 (t, t, J=1.5 and 12 Hz), 5.98 (1H, t, t, J=52.5 and 4 Hz), 6.81 (1H, d, d, J=2 and 6 Hz), 6.95 (1H, d, J=2 Hz), 7.1-7.3 (2H, m), 7.4-7.7 (2H, m), 8.50 (1H, d, J=6 Hz)

*4: $\frac{1}{4}$ H₂O (crystal water)

Example 2

25 To a solution of 2-[3-methyl-4-(2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropoxy)pyrid-2-yl]methylthiobenzimidazole (2.2 g) in chloroform (20 ml) was added dropwise under ice-cooling over a period of 30 minutes m-chloroperbenzoic acid (1.3 g) dissolved in chloroform (15 ml). The solution
30 was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate, then dried on magnesium sulfate, and concentrated. The residue was chromatographed on a column of silica gel (50 g), eluted with ethyl acetate, and then recrystallized from acetone-isopropyl ether to
35 give 1.78 g of 2-[3-methyl-4-(2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropoxy)pyrid-2-yl]methylsulfinylbenzimidazole as pale yellow prisms, m.p. 161-163°C (decomp.).

After the manner similar to the above, compounds (I) (n = 1) were prepared from compounds (I) (n = 0).

Compound (I) (n=1)					
	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Melting point (°C)
5	H	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	176-177
	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	178-182 (d)
	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₃	175-177 (d)
	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₃	177-178 (d)
10	H	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₃	148-150 (d)
	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₃	145-148 (d)
	H	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₂ H	132-133
	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₂ H	147-148 (d)
15	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₂ H	136-139 (d)
	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₃	157-159
	5-CF ₃	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	161-162 (d)
	5-OCH ₃	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	140.5-142 (d)
20	5-OCH ₃	H	H	CH ₂ CF ₃	162-163 (d)

(Note) (d): decomposition

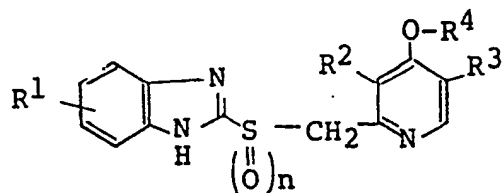
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What we claim is:

1. A compound of the formula



wherein R¹ is hydrogen, methoxy or trifluoromethyl, R² and R³ are independently hydrogen or methyl, R⁴ is a C₂₋₅ fluorinated alkyl and n denotes 0 or 1, and a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R¹ is hydrogen.

3. A compound according to claim 1 or 2, wherein R² is methyl.

4. A compound according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein R³ is hydrogen.

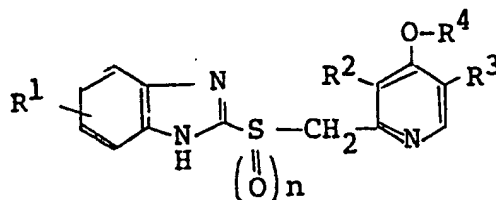
5. A compound according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein R⁴ is a C₂₋₃ fluorinated alkyl.

6. A compound according to claim 1, wherein the compound is 2-[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-pyrid-2-yl]methylsulfinylbenzimidazole.

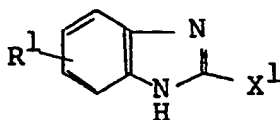
7. A compound according to claim 1, wherein the compound is 2-[3-methyl-4-(2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropoxy)-pyrid-2-yl]methylsulfinylbenzimidazole.

8. A compound according to claim 1, wherein the compound is 2-[3-methyl-4-(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropoxy)-pyrid-2-yl]methylsulfinylbenzimidazole.

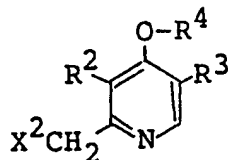
9. A method for producing a pyridine derivative of the formula



1 wherein R¹ is hydrogen, methoxy or trifluoromethyl,
 R² and R³ are independently hydrogen or methyl, R⁴
 is a C₂₋₅ fluorinated alkyl and n denotes 0 or 1, or a
 pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof, which
 5 comprises allowing a compound of the formula



10 wherein R¹ is of the same meaning as defined above, to
 react with a compound of the formula



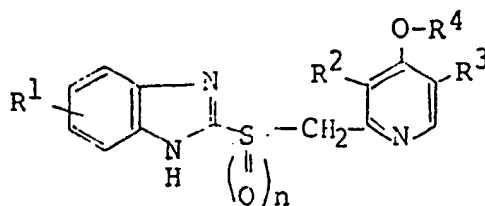
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wherein R², R³ and R⁴ are of the same meaning as
 defined above, and one of X¹ and X² is SH and the
 20 other is a leaving group, and when necessary, by
 subjecting the reaction product to oxidation.

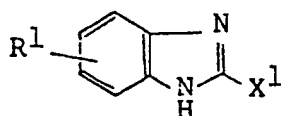
10. A method according to claim 9, wherein X¹ is
 SH and X² is halogen.

1 Claims for contracting state: AT (Austria)

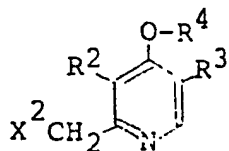
5 1. A method for producing a pyridine derivative of the formula



10 wherein R¹ is hydrogen, methoxy or trifluoromethyl, R² and R³ are independently hydrogen or methyl, R⁴ is a C₂-₅ fluorinated alkyl and n denotes 0 or 1, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof, which
15 comprises allowing a compound of the formula



20 wherein R¹ is of the same meaning as defined above, to react with a compound of the formula



25 wherein R², R³ and R⁴ are of the same meaning as defined above, and one of X¹ and X² is SH and the other is a leaving group, and when necessary, by subjecting the reaction product to oxidation.

30 2. A method according to claim 1, wherein X¹ is SH and X² is halogen.



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A	EP-A-0 005 129 (HÄSSLE)		C 07 D 401/12 A 61 K 31/44
A	EP-A-0 080 602 (BYK GULDEN)		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
			C 07 D 401/00 A 61 K 31/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 29-11-1985	Examiner DE BUYSER I.A.F.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	